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MONDAY,
May 21, 1951

Column One By David Courtney

THE Security Council's Resolution has raised to a new level of alarm the issue of the Huleh drainage. Its implications may not be as serious as the drama at Flushing Meadows and the dismay in Israel tend to indicate. But they are serious enough if only because they test unduly the loyalty of Israel to a U.N. which has shown itself not so putty in the hands of the supposed interests of the policies of three or four nations. The three or four nations were more concerned to grind their own political axes in the tenuous spheres of influence over which they mutually compete, than to accept the logic of human need and the cause of progress.

A TEMPORARY and defined stoppage of the Huleh drainage and reclamation work might have been possible and reasonable within the terms of a well-disposed Resolution taking note of the essential facts of the dispute and recognizing the importance in terms of peace, work, food and health, of the reclamation scheme. Instead, side by side with the abrupt order to stop work has been set the implied guilt of those performing the work. If there was need to emphasize the retaliatory operation at El Hamma, there was need, in all conscience, to emphasize the provocations that led to it, and the chain of provocations thereafter, to which Israel gave no answer, outside her obvious rights of self-defence, except an appeal to the Security Council and a reliance in that body's goodwill and good sense.

IN a dispute of this kind there are, no doubt, two sides. At any rate there is confusion, and in the useful absence of qualified neutral observers, much element of doubt. The Security Council has chosen to be one-sided and to take the resolution as a fait accompli, and to do so exclusively on the basis of evidence as well as justification, for the stoppage of a work which even the sponsors of the Resolution no longer pretend is a strategic or non-civilian activity within the meaning of the Armistice Agreement. The presence of Israeli aircraft and artillery in Syria, and of Cairo's Salah el-Din in Damascus, neatly preceded the Security Council's meeting, and whatever may be the substantial potentialities of these gestures, the Security Council has shown that they pay; so, at any rate, will the legend be read in Israel.

IN matters affecting national prestige, the forces of resistance inevitably move against the stream of impulse. There is no reason why that should be any less so in Israel than elsewhere. The point is that they have been moving fairly successfully against the stream; and that the Security Council Resolution has tugged them in to difficulties. At the same time, the Resolution, by convincing Syria and her Allies that they can go on profitably playing fast and loose with the armistice agreements, encourages that policy of provocation which becomes an intolerable strain on moderation this side of the border. To that extent the Resolution has made a bad situation worse. If General Remez's lack of will was difficult when he returned to the Middle East last week, it is twice as difficult now.

MUCH has been said during the past few days of a few hectares of Arab-owned land in the Huleh area and of two Arab villages threatened by the work of drainage. Sir Gladwyn Jebb, who seemed to be a trifle uneasy about the Resolution, gave the impression that the whole affair was a matter of reaching agreement with the Arab landowners. For some odd reason, this factor has been glossed over, or passed over altogether, in the accounts of the dispute given officially in Tel Aviv. But if indeed it is the main issue, the Security Council's action becomes even more astounding. Is Syria seeking Arab League support on behalf of a few landowners whose interests could easily be attended to by the M.A.G.? Small wonder if there are those who say that the Security Council has given the fatal blow to the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, without saving the cause of the only alternative, which is a final peace settlement. Tel Aviv, May 21.

No Pakistani Troops
KARACHI, Sunday (Reuters). — Pakistan cannot spare troops for Korea because of the unsettled Kashmir question and other matters, an authoritative source announced here last night.

U.K. Tackling The Difficult Problem of Egypt

By George Lichtheim,
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday. — With Britain's attention now fixed on Persia, Mr. Morrison, prior to his departure for Bonn, was almost entirely occupied with the next demarche in Teheran. Thanks to American advice, this promises to be less dramatic than expected.

When he returns, however, he may have to grapple with the Egyptian problem, if by that time the rumoured campaign of terrorism against the British should have been started by the Moslem Brotherhood. An interesting sidelight on the trend of thinking in some quarters is cast by an article in yesterday's "Economist," which, after reviewing the Wafd Government's growing unpopularity and the mounting hostility against Britain, concludes: "The Egyptians are bitter because the British refused to supply them with arms whilst they were fighting in Palestine and even now will not sell to the Egyptian army outmoded armoured cars which are advertised in British magazines. The Egyptians insist that the British are breaking their treaty pledges and in addition have shown no sympathy to them in their dispute with Israel. These real or imaginary grievances must be discussed and if possible remedied."

Apprehension
In short, Egypt is to be appraised as usual at Israel's expense. This orthodox conclusion is reached after a realistic account of Egypt's internal troubles, stressing the unparalleled growth of corruption under the Wafd regime, the increasing misery of the masses and the disillusionment of the middle class who are beginning to desert the Wafd and join the Brotherhood. Clearly something has to be done, and why not do it at Israel's expense?

The "Economist's" newswriter mailed forthrightly to private subscribers goes one better by predicting a campaign of terror and assassination against the British Army in Syria, and of Cairo's Salah el-Din in Damascus, neatly preceded the Security Council's meeting, and whatever may be the substantial potentialities of these gestures, the Security Council has shown that they pay; so, at any rate, will the legend be read in Israel.

U.N. Stabs Back In Korean War

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuters). — U.N. troops, stabbed back at the Communists in Korea today after at least temporarily blocking the main Chinese break-through attempt. Heavily armed reconnaissance with British, Australian and South Korean troops hit back on an arc stretching from northwest to northeast of Seoul.

In a three-pronged thrust they advanced up to ten miles at some points against varying resistance, in attacks which observers believed would relieve pressure on U.N. troops further east.

Meanwhile, Chinese columns exhausted by four days of attacking were falling back from the gap they forced round Inje on the Eastern sector. Weary and depleted Communist troops were reported straggling northwards moving past mountains and breaking off contact wherever possible.

State Dept. Would Greet Peace in Korea
WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuters). — The State Department would welcome any move which was not "appeasement" to end the Korean war on honourable terms, a spokesman announced here yesterday.

1,000 Bonds A Day Sold in U.S.

By Ted R. Lurie

NEW YORK, Sunday. — Subscriptions to Israel bonds are pouring into the Chase National Bank at the rate of a thousand daily, making the issue the biggest banking operation of its kind, from the point of view of numbers of bonds, though not the total amount, in banking history.

The work of the four Israel Cabinet Ministers who visited the U.S. to launch the sales was especially given the highest praise by the directors of the drive.

Tribute was paid to Mr. David Horowitz, Director-General of the Finance Ministry, by Mr. Montor, who added that Mr. Ya'akov Gori, Minister of Trade and Industry, had been of enormous help and hoped he would return in the autumn with his knowledge and personal charm. Mr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Communications, has been a great asset and Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Minister of Finance, risked his health in a strenuous schedule of interviews.

Apart from the impact of Mr. Ben Gurion's visit, which from any aspect has been the greatest, warmest and most enthusiastic reception for any Jew in U.S. history, Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, proved the greatest reservoir of goodwill. Her tour has been the most strenuous ever undertaken. Speaking in a different city every night, often two in a day, she personally sold half the bonds subscribed so far.

Mr. Montor emphasized that Israel must allocate the bond funds principally to productive enterprises to keep faith with American investors. The American Development Financial Corporation for Israel would act as adviser in fixing priorities, although the decisions lay entirely in the hands of Israel. Only part will be spent by the Government itself and other funds will be loaned to investors. Generally the campaign has not been built up merely for the purpose of selling bonds for bonds sake but to increase investment in Israel in all forms.

A sum of \$15m. in cash for bonds have already been deposited in the bank which is having to employ 200 additional girls to handle the subscriptions and the bond certificates. Bulk purchases range between \$500 and \$10,000 each and very few \$50 bonds have been sold—the demand for coupon bonds being twice as large as for savings type bonds.

The U.N. is claiming immediate establishment of particular indemnification legislation by both the Bonn Government and the Soviet Zone, based on the legal opinion prepared by George Weiss, legal adviser of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization.

David Remez Laid to Rest at Zichron

ZICHRON YAAKOV, Sunday. — After a life spent in the service of his people, David Remez, Minister of Education and Culture, was laid to his final rest beside his parents and sister at the cemetery here this afternoon. "He began as a teacher of children in the Diaspora, and achieved fulfillment as a teacher of the nation in his homeland." With these words, Mr. Zalman Shazar, in an eloquent tribute beside the grave, summed up the life of his friend and successor in office, "a man of great inner fire, who by his great nature united people to work by his side."

The people of Zichron Yaakov closed their shops, offices and workshops, hung out flags draped with black ribbons, and gathered in the main street to pay their last respects to the late Minister who had once worked as a labourer in the local vineyard. Local Council members gathered outside the Kupat Holim clinic at the entrance to the village to meet the funeral procession, which arrived from Tel Aviv at 4 o'clock. The hearse was followed, in a long line of cars, by Mrs. Remez, widow of the late Minister, members of the Government and of the Knesset, members of the Jewish Agency, senior Histadrut leaders, the Chief of Staff, senior Army and Air Force officers and officials of the Department of Education and Culture.

Love for Zichron
Local workers and Cabinet Ministers carried the coffin enveloped in the national colours on their shoulders up the hill to the school, where the Local Council chairman briefly spoke of Mr. Remez' unflinching affection for Zichron Yaakov, which he has chosen as his last resting place. A brief service was held outside the synagogue where the cantor recited the prayer for the dead. Thousands joined the cortege as it went through the streets of the town to the cemetery, where the police posted a guard of honour.

The bereaved family stood at the side of the grave together with Messrs. Sharet, Shazar, Lavon, Rosen, Joseph, Shitreet, Springak, Ben Zvi, Rav Ahoef Yadin and Aloof Mecha Dayan. Kadish was said and 100 wreaths were laid at the grave from Government workers and various foundations.

Mapai Members Expelled From Kibbutz Meuhad

REHOVOT, Sunday. — The Kibbutz Hameuhad movement split last night when Mapai members at the movement's Council meeting at Kibbutz Na'an announced at midnight that they regarded themselves as "expelled" from the organization. They left the hall where the Council was meeting to go into a special session elsewhere in the settlement.

The Kibbutz Hameuhad is an umbrella organization for a number of individual kibbutzim, many of them very large. Of two other similar organizations, Never Haveretz is a Mapai group, while the Kibbutz Arzi group belongs to Shomer Hatzair.

This weighty step was taken after the Council, which has decided by 137 votes to order the Mapai members of Ashdod Yaakov to withdraw their decision to establish separate living quarters and classes for children of Mapai families. The 54 Mapai members of the Council abstained from voting on the resolution, which also ordered that all the administrative work at the settlement be unified again within a month, and ordered the Mapai members of Givat Hashlosha to cancel their plans to establish two separate settlements.

Another Mapai resolution calling for the expulsion of Mapai members of the Kibbutz Hameuhad, the resolution ran.

Compromise Offered
Mr. E. Kanan'el (Mapai) said at yesterday's meeting that if the Mapai members of these two settlements were expelled, all the Mapai members in the Kibbutz Hameuhad would consider themselves expelled, and the movement would be irretrievably split.

A separate resolution tabled by the Mapai minority was rejected by 137 to 67. It called for the reorganization of the movement by the recognition of two separate ideological tendencies within the movement. It also proposed that a committee be set up with equal representation to visit Ashdod Yaakov and Givat Hashlosha to examine conditions there.

The Mapai resolution also called for a unified committee throughout the movement on immigration and youth affairs. (See full report on Page 3)

Resolution Gives Huleh Task to UN Chief of Staff

Syrians Welcome Order on Huleh

DAMASCUS, Sunday. — Syrian Premier Khalid el Azem yesterday welcomed the U.N. Security Council resolution on the Syrian-Israeli dispute. "Peace with Israel will never be negotiated or discussed," he declared.

Speaking at an official luncheon here, he said the Huleh drainage scheme would never be completed without Syrian approval. Syria did not object to such works if they were purely humanitarian, but she was convinced the Huleh marshes scheme was not. Israel had other ambitions behind the scheme which should never be tolerated by Syria, he declared.

The Secretary-General of the League, Asquith Pacha, told reporters in Damascus that "most happy news which will make the Arab world drunk with delight will be announced following the Council's session," ANA reports from Damascus.

Military Barrier
According to a "New York Times" report from Damascus, the Syrian Army's principal objection to the Huleh drainage scheme is that it will remove an important military barrier protecting the right flank of the Syrian defence positions along Lake Kinneret and the Jordan River.

The Arab states have apparently decided to send no more aerial or other military units to Syria, the report claims, adding that there has been no announcement of the arrival of Egyptian units in Syria.

The Iraqi force here consists of eight Fury fighters, eight or nine Bofors anti-aircraft guns with their crews and a number of anti-aircraft machine guns, the "Times" said.

The report added that Azam Pacha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said in Beirut today that unless the Jews stop work in the Huleh the Arabs will again appeal to the Security Council.

Residents of town and village, settlement and immigrant centres lined the long road from Jerusalem to Zichron Yaakov yesterday to pay their last respects to Mr. David Remez, Minister of Education and Culture, who died in Jerusalem early Saturday morning.

In Jerusalem, tens of thousands of people saw the beginning of the procession. Not since the death of Chief Rabbi Kook, David Yellin and Menahem Ussishkin has the capital witnessed as dignified and stately a funeral procession as that given the late Minister of Education and Culture.

Beginning in the early morning hours, persons from every walk of life visited the bier of one of the most beloved and revered leaders of the Yishuv. Covered with a large Israeli flag and a prayer shawl, the coffin had been placed in a room adjoining the late Minister's office in the same building on St. Paul's Road that housed the offices of the Zionist Executive after the first World War.

The coffin had been brought to the Education Ministry at 3 a.m. from the Hadassah Hospital where many thousands of people had filed past on Saturday.

At the Ministry yesterday morning, while the members of the Burial Society chanted psalms, innumerable friends, official delegations and men-in-the-street filed by the coffin, many with tears in their eyes. Gdnas, postal workers and police formed a guard of honour.

At 10 a.m. two Gdnas platoons, which had been posted in the Ministry's courtyard, came to attention when (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Resolution Gives Huleh Task to UN Chief of Staff

HAKIRYA, Sunday. — The Security Council Resolution on the Huleh dispute has not yet been formally received and considered here. Drainage and reclamation work in the area continues, and no local developments are expected until after the arrival here, during the next few days, of General Riley.

Shorn of its non-essentials, the Security Council Resolution is regarded as a direction to the U.N. Chief of Staff to seek agreement between the Palestine Land Development Company, which holds the Huleh Concession, and the Security Council as a means of settling their dispute, as in the present instance, they fail to do so by military means.

Particular resentment is felt here at the manner in which the Resolution was introduced to the Security Council. It is pointed out that, instead of allowing normal time for study and discussion, the U.S. Delegation made every effort to steam-roll the Resolution through the Security Council last Wednesday night, and was only prevented from doing so by the Netherlands and Ecuador, whose objections to this procedure led to the postponement of the vote until Friday. The delegations of these two countries were not the only ones at the Security Council to feel a sense of grave uneasiness.

The U.S. government continues to stress its belief that the Israel-Syria differences can and should be settled on the spot by the Mixed Armistice Commission, according to a U.P. report from Washington. This view has been expressed repeatedly in discussions between State Department officials and Israeli and Syrian diplomats.

If an impasse develops and Israel appeals to the Security Council, the U.S. government would not be "unwilling" to support the U.N. action, but it is believed that the U.S. will not support the U.N. action if it is a mere diplomatic ploy, as the report claims.

Peace Delayed
The setback to the programme of pacification in this area, which is a direct consequence of the Resolution, is thought here to be perhaps the gravest aspect of the situation.

Moscow Press Takes No Stand on Huleh
By a Special Correspondent
A very short factual account of the Security Council decision on the Huleh drainage project, giving no indication of the official Soviet attitude, was published yesterday morning in several Soviet newspapers. In the press, the Huleh issue was overshadowed by the China embargo resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly on the same afternoon.

A Moscow radio commentator, however, told his listeners yesterday that the U.S. had provoked the Israel-Syria conflict.

Other items featured in the Soviet press during the past two days include a report which appeared in an Israeli paper, since officially denied, that representatives of the Anglo-Iranian oil company have arrived in Israel to negotiate with the government for a concession. Another report describes the "enthusiastic reception" accorded the Soviet book exhibition in Haifa.

Reports of Pact
Newspapers in the Peoples Democracies have also published many reports during the last few days, most of them supplied by the Telexpress Agency, that a U.S.-Israel pact is imminent.

In a weekly survey of Middle East events, a Moscow radio commentator emphasized the visit to Turkey of Arab leaders, including King Abdullah and Colonel Agha Shihab, the Syrian Chief of Staff. He said that this was diplomatic preparation for the establishment of an aggressive Middle Eastern pact.

Quoting a Turkish newspaper, the commentator claimed that the Middle East in the event of a third World War would probably follow the same pattern as that of North Africa during World War II.

The Soviet propaganda drive against Turkey reached a new high during the last few days. "Fascist gangs" and "Turkish war-mongers" are among the more insidious epithets used.

Iran Says No To Oil Move
TEHERAN, Sunday (Reuters). — The Persian Finance Ministry today addressed a letter to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company rejecting the company's demand for arbitration in the oil dispute. The letter asked the Company to name a representative to assist in the enforcement of the nationalization law.

At the same time, the Persian War Ministry announced the indefinite extension of martial law in Khuzistan, main centre of the Persian oil industry.

Earlier, the Secretary of Persia's oil nationalization Board, Hussein Makki, had sharply rejected all suggestion of negotiating with Britain. "We mean business," he declared in a fiery speech to the Chamber of Deputies only 24 hours after Britain sent her note offering immediate talks.

Makki, also Secretary of Premier Mohammed Mosaddeq's National Front, went on to attack American "interference" in Persian affairs. "Persia is a store of gunpowder and if the British set fire to it, it will flare up," he said.

In a voice ringing with passion, Makki said the U.S. Government had always claimed to be the defender of freedom and the helper of smaller nations with no intention of interfering in Persian affairs.

Unfortunately the State Department has issued a statement which does interfere in our affairs," he declared.

He said Persia thought the Americans had learned a lesson from the "bitter experience" of the Cabinet of General Ali Khameneh who was assassinated in March. But it seems they have not done so and by backing up the (Anglo-Iranian) Oil Company they have launched an attack upon the Persian people.

"We shall stand our ground with all our might and we shall not be moved from our position," he said.

NATION MOURNS LATE MINISTER



Above, crowd assembles outside the Knesset to pay their last respects to Mr. Remez. Below, Messrs. J. Springak, P. Rosen, P. Lavon, D. Joseph and Z. Aronson carry the bier.

CONDOLENCES OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Mr. A. Keeler, First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Israel, called on Dr. M. Simon, Chief of Protocol, yesterday, and conveyed the condolences of the U.S. Ambassador, Dr. Monnet Davis, and of the Embassy, on the death of Mr. Remez.

Dr. P. Ritter, Consul-General of Switzerland and Dr. Y. Sharet, also called on Dr. Simon, and expressed his Government's condolences, and those of the Prince of Liechtenstein, and of the Consular Corps.

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Syrians Still Seeking Oil

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — Syria has told the U.S. Government she would welcome the exploration of Syrian oil resources by private American companies, according to a State Department spokesman.

The Syrian Minister stated that the present concessionary, the Syrian Petroleum Company — a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company — was abandoning its researches on August 15. From that time the most favourable area in Syria would be available for competitive bidding.

Gas wells had been successfully drilled near the border, it was claimed, in an area "geographically the richest oil section of the earth." But the Syrian Petroleum Company admitted on Friday that it was ceasing all activity following ten years of fruitless prospecting for oil, and had offered the Government ten tons of geological samples gathered during that period.

ANNIVERSARY. — May 5, the 59th anniversary of the founding of "Pravda," was celebrated as "Press Day" in Poland as well as Russia.

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IN THE NORTHERN SUPPLY AREA (North of Nathanya): ONLY before 7 a.m. and after 2.30 p.m. in the morning and evening—on all days except Fridays and extra 14 hours on Fridays.

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only reminded that storage units are **ONLY** overnight, between 70 p.m. and 7 a.m.

For coffee urns may be used **ONLY** where the necessity for restriction is caused by consumers. The intention is to delay in delivery of a product. The position is expected to limit the new generating set. The fact that the restrictions, in essential during this difficult period, are to be reluctantly compelled to cut back to the common interest, fail to

Cables in Brief


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Welding Engineers and welders are cordially invited to attend. Those wishing to bring along pieces of scrap iron or steel (as usually prepared for welding) are requested to do so. The audience will be given an opportunity to ask questions and to discuss each individual welding problem.

SCHEDULE OF DEMONSTRATIONS:

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| Tuesday, May 22 | — 5 p.m. and |
| Monday, May 28 | — 9 a.m. |

Welders of agricultural settlements and villages.

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Tuesday, May 29 | — 9 a.m. |
|-----------------|----------|

Welders of workshops, repair shops and garages.

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Wednesday, May 30 | — 9 a.m. |
|-------------------|----------|

Welders of large industrial enterprises.

Demonstrations will be held on these days in the workshops of the "Beth Hasefer Hamikniz" of the Technion, Balfour Street, Haifa. The premises have been put at the disposal of Philips by the courtesy of the Technion Management.

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The Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE USE OF ELECTRICITY FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES AND IN OFFICES AND SHOPS.

The Corporation begs to inform consumers that it has become necessary to make appropriate re-adjustment, for a period of some months, of the restrictions on the use of electricity for domestic purposes, so that it will enable the Corporation to supply the current for purposes essential to the country's economy, namely, Industry and Agriculture, which are also required to conform to a time schedule of their own in respect of the hours of use of electricity.

Pursuant to the Restriction on the Use of Electricity Order, 1951, the Corporation hereby notifies consumers that, as from tomorrow (Tuesday, May 22) and until further notice, the use of electricity on weekdays for the purposes specified below will be permitted only in accordance with the following schedule, which has been approved by the Consumer's Authority:—

1. IN RESIDENTIAL PREMISES:
 - a) Cooking, baking and heating appliances, i.e. electric cookers, cooking plates, sauce-pans, kettles, coffee roasting machines, etc. may be used:
IN THE EARLY MORNING — ONLY before 7 a.m.
AT MID-DAY — IN THE SOUTHERN SUPPLY AREA of the Corporation (from Nathanya southwards): ONLY between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.
IN THE NORTHERN SUPPLY AREA of the Corporation (North of Nathanya): ONLY between 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m.
IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING — on all weekdays: between 1.30 and 7.30 p.m. and after 9.30 p.m.
On Fridays an extra 1½ hours is permitted between 3 and 4.30 p.m.
 - b) Wash boilers may be used ONLY overnight between 9.30 p.m. and 7 a.m.
 - c) Refrigerators, radio receiving sets, electric irons, washing machines (without heating), vacuum cleaners and electro-therapy appliances are exempt from restrictions.

Note: Consumers are reminded that storage water-heaters may, as hitherto, be switched on ONLY overnight, between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

2. IN OFFICES AND SHOPS.

Electric kettles and tea or coffee urns may be used ONLY before 11 a.m. & after 3 p.m.

The Corporation regrets the necessity for restricting the use of electricity and the inconvenience thereby caused to consumers. The introduction of these measures has become unavoidable owing to delay in delivery of a new generating set ordered a considerable time ago. The position is expected to improve within a few months upon the installation of this new generating set. The full cooperation of consumers, by strictly complying with the restrictions, is essential to minimize the disturbance of the country's economy during this difficult period.

The Corporation will be reluctantly compelled to cut off the supply of electricity to consumers who, contrary to the common interest, fail to comply with the restrictions.

22. 5. 1951.

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Monday, May 21, 1951
17th Year, 5711 Shvat 15, 1951

THE general atmosphere at the Security Council, the procedure, and Friday's final vote indicate clearly that the sponsors of the Huleh resolution had **BACKSTAGE** politics in mind.

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SEVERING LINKS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST Trade With China Difficulties

By O.M. Green

THERE is one aspect of the controversy over trade with China which is apt to be overlooked. While the Western Powers are divided as to whether efforts should be made to retain any trading or other contacts with China, as long as the Korean war continues, the Communists in Peking have already made their own mind perfectly clear. They want to obliterate every trace of relationship with the West, in so far as they can do so without serious economic loss.

They are ready enough to buy from the West what they need for the fulfilment of their general policy. But only according to their own methods, and only until China can supply herself with whatever she cannot obtain from Communist States.

When the Communists first entered Shanghai in May, 1949, their clean and comparatively mild administration and well-behaved troops aroused many hopes. It seemed that Mao Tse-tung's promises, officially broadcast to the merchants of Shanghai and Shanghai (but before he got other towns), that their interests would be fully respected so long as they did not meddle in politics, might really be fulfilled. In the first year the complaints of merchants were far less against the Communists than against the disastrous effect on trade of the Nationalist blockade.

Even then, however, there were warning voices from Peking and Tientsin: "The Communist regime is so far from being fully only in the north. It is making its way southwards and will reach you in due time. Then you will see what it really is." These warnings are now fulfilled.

The recent seizure of the Shell Oil Company's installations is a vivid example of the Communists' treatment of foreign firms. Only the tanks, stocks of oil, barges and lorries were seized; the offices of the company remain to the foreign staff, who are compelled to find the wages of the hundreds of Chinese employed by the company.

Every foreign firm with a head office in Britain or Hong Kong from which to draw money is treated in the same way. No senior member of such a business is allowed to leave China unless he can produce a substitute who will guarantee to be responsible for the payment of the Chinese employees. Like the merchants in Canton in the 1850s, who were closely restricted to a narrow strip by the river and outrageously bled by the mandarins, foreign merchants to-

day (no less tightly pinned down to their respective ports) against them are never concerned with religion (which theoretically is free in Communist China); they are declared to be agents of the imperialists or guilty of that peculiar crime known to Communism as "cultural aggression."

A recent regulation makes the senior partner in a foreign firm liable in his own person for any claim, civil or criminal, against the firm. Exactly the same principle of vicious responsibility was used in Canton.

A few British firms which possess a "pull" through having some Chinese directors are able to do business. Some others act as agents for the Communist Government in the sale abroad of soy beans, bristles, hides and so forth—not that the Communists like employing them, but only because foreign banks refuse to give credits for their produce unless its quality is guaranteed by firms in China whom the banks know.

For the rest, since the Communists aligned their economy with Russia's, trade has been limited almost entirely to barter, under regulations so complicated as to make business well-nigh impossible. The appalling decline in numbers of the British communities of Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and other ports is proof enough that all who could get out have found it better to cut their losses and go.

For fourteen months a British Chargé d'Affaires has been sitting in Peking and has never yet seen any but a junior official. Again history repeats itself. In 1900, when Ministers were at last admitted to Peking after the occupation of the city by the Anglo-French forces, it was many months before they were permitted to present their credentials to the Emperor, and they could only occasionally see the Foreign Minister in a mean house in a back street. It would really seem that the Communists do not want diplomatic relations with any State of importance except—probably for tactical reasons—India and Pakistan.

The picture is not complete without reference to the missionaries. Pressure to induce them to go was first exercised by forcing them to realize that their presence was a help of an encumbrance than a help to their converts. But since Chou En-lai, the Premier, openly dubbed the missionaries as "tools of imperialism," much harsher methods have been used. Several missionaries have been gaoled. Many more are subjected to questioning so prolonged and vicious as to amount almost

Contempt for West

One may admit that the Communists have grievances against the West: Formosa; non-recognition by the leading Dominions, France and others; denial of a seat in the U.N. But even without these, it now seems very doubtful whether their policy today would be different from what it is. We are learning that Mao Tse-tung's speeches and writings, particularly his famous "On the Dictatorship of the People's Democracy," must be taken to mean what they say: that he stands wholeheartedly with Russia for world Communism, and against all other regimes.

It may be that Peking will presently grow tired of being Russia's cat's-paw in Korea, or that the Communists may find that Russia and her satellites are unable to satisfy China's huge industrial requirements. A date to watch for is next February, when, by the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty, Russia is pledged to hand over the Manchurian railways. It will be very strange, in the light of Russia's record in Manchuria, if she does not manage to wriggle out of her promise, perhaps as a set-off against China's bill for arms and tanks in Korea. This might remind the Chinese Communists that, ever since Muraviev tore the Maritime Provinces from China in 1858, Russia has been a consistent despoiler of China; and that her policy today, as laid down by Lenin and Stalin, is to use the Communists not for China's benefit but merely for the realization, through Asia, of her own expansionist aims.

For the moment these are only possibilities. This article is not arguing for an economic blockade of China, a political question which the present writer would not presume to offer an opinion. Looking further ahead, what appears beyond doubt is that any change for the better between China and the West must be initiated in Peking. Unless and until some change of heart (or brain) occurs in Peking, Good Offices Committees and "Peace with China" movements are worse than useless. They merely increase the Communists' contempt for the West and their faith in ultimate triumph.

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Readers' Letters

PUBLIC CELEBRATION

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — Israel Independence Day, 1951, was officially opened with a public ceremony on Mount Herzl. This event, widely publicized, had attracted visitors from all over Israel and many parts of the world. In the early evening access to Herzl's grave-side was uncontrolled, subject only to the usual regulations associated with this national shrine.

About half an hour before the ceremony was to begin the gate on the main road was suddenly closed and about two hundred people in the process of entering were told that admittance was by invitation only. Policemen in attendance appeared as baffled by this order as the visitors themselves, many of whom had walked from the city in order to attend the ceremony.

What followed was scarcely in keeping with the dignity of the occasion. A number of visitors turned back in disgust. Some of the younger and nimble persons attending successfully dodged the police guards and made their way up the main thoroughfare. All the rest filtered through the surrounding fields and tried to enter noisily even after the ceremony had started, over the barbed wire fences along the grave-side. They were well aware that lack of space could not have been one of the reasons which prevented their normal attendance. Policemen on duty tried to keep the all too "crowded" on the other side of the fence and in a few instances gave chase to persons entering "illegally."

The whole spectacle, which could easily have been prevented, was most disgraceful and caused considerable disturbance to the ceremony.

The question which I heard attending was whether our national celebrations are no longer presented for the public but only for a privileged few.

Yours, etc.,

ARYEH GEISMAR

Jerusalem, May 16.

SABBATH TRANSPORT

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — Referring to the correspondence on "Sabbath Transport" in these columns, I would remark that its prohibition is apparently of comparatively modern date. The heads of the Jewish community in Candia see, in the 13th century, reason to state that young people prefer strolling in the mountains and boating to attending the synagogues on Sabbath mornings, and think it fit not to prohibit that at all or make attending the synagogues compulsory but to decree staying at home at least till the end of the divine service" (Calvary, Schocken Library, vol. 72 p. 70/71). If the austere Sabbath regulations are of relatively so modern a date why should they not be adapted to the fundamentally changed conditions of life?

Yours, etc.,

ERICH COHEN

Jerusalem, May 8.

BUS FARES

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — Could you perhaps tell me why the fare on bus No. 4 from the General Building

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Israel Impresses Visiting Yugoslavs

By Eugene Kamanka

THE eight-man delegation from the Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia, here for the Independence Day celebrations and to see the country at first hand, are living evidence of the unusually strong link between Yugoslav immigrants and their "mother" country and of the interest that the whole of Yugoslavia takes in Israel. Indeed this was the first point stressed by the leader of the delegation, Dr. Albert Vajs, professor of Legal History, and President of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia, and that country's foremost representative in the War Crimes Commission for the Nuremberg Trials.

"We were particularly interested to observe the way in which Israel's new form of social life and economic organization are competing side by side," said Dr. Vajs, "and only regret that we have not been here long enough to be able to make some attempt to evaluate our experiences. We in Yugoslavia believe that the great problem of our time is to combine economic socialism with political democracy, and there can be no doubt that there is much that we could already learn from Israel in this connection. In fact, I can assure you that not only among the Jews of Yugoslavia, but in the Trade Unions, the syndicates, and among the Yugoslav workers there is a good deal of friendly interest in Israel and its new developments."

Interest in Israel

"Nevertheless," Professor Vajs stressed, "even though the number of Jews in Yugoslavia is dwindling, their interest in Jewish affairs is, if anything, on the increase. As you know, Yugoslavia has had close relations and given material help to the State of Israel from its very foundation, and we hope strongly that there will continue to be a close and constant cultural interchange between the two countries. Indeed, many Yugoslavs come here as tourists every month, a Yugoslav folk-dancing troupe has visited Israel recently and we hope that soon one of your theatres will come to visit us. Frank Pelleg is to visit us soon, and the Secretary of the Organization of Yugoslav Immigrants in Israel was on a visit to Belgrade recently.

"All in all, both Jew and non-Jew in Yugoslavia hopes to have the opportunity of seeing something of the peculiar Israeli genius, the folklore and the artistic productions that have been created by the new state. To that end, we feel that cultural intercourse between your country and ours can never be great enough," he concluded.

Busy Schedule

The delegation, composed of five Belgrade members of the National Executive of the Federation of Jewish Communities, and of three representatives of the next-largest individual communities — Zagreb, Sarajevo and Subotica — attended Independence Day celebrations in Jerusalem, held joint meetings with the Organization of Yugoslav Immigrants here and were taken on an intensive three-day tour from Degania to Negba. All the delegates were especially pleased to find the esteem in which immigrants from Yugoslavia were held in this country, and all of them were looking forward to their planned tour of Yugoslav settlements this week.

More Yugoslav immigrants will doubtless be coming, Professor Vajs told us. With more than half of Yugoslavia's Jewry already here, only 56 of the pre-war 214 Jewish Communities are still flourishing, and a group of some 750 immigrants is leaving for Israel this week. The question of im-

migration is simple, and free, whether as individuals or in groups, and immigrants are permitted to take with them all their movable property, or to transfer their money. Only immovable property becomes forfeit, as is the case with all Yugoslav citizens choosing to leave the country. The Federation of Jewish Communities is the sole organization catering to all aspects of Jewish cultural, religious and social life, and organizing, whenever the demand arises, transport to Israel with the freely-given approval of the Ministry of the Interior.

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IRAQI JEWS IN ISRAEL AND THE KNESSET ELECTIONS

NOTICE

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KEEPING POSTED

THIS column has always been inundated with hair-raising accounts of the trouble the public has with bus drivers, and an occasional, exhausted complaint from a bus driver concerning the trouble he has with passengers. While we don't of course set up to be judges in this matter we do harbour a private theory that even a bus driver was originally just another fellow with a living to make. They may have started off no worse tempered than the average, and there is simply something in the combination of a hot climate, a jolting bus and an astronomically expanded population that makes for churlishness in drivers. But the Haifa men are striking back in an admirable fashion. The



Shahar company has commissioned six attractive posters illustrating in rhyme and line what they consider to be the public's faults as passengers, and giving good advice on bus behaviour—a section of one of the posters is reproduced here. But it will take more than the six posters to make Haifa forget or forgive that on a recent holiday the company, without previous warning, cancelled all services and paralysed the public's plans for its free day.

AND while we are on the subject, here is a bus story that we do not feel is accounted for by either the heat, the jolting or the public's excessive individualism. It seems that there is a young girl in the Youth Group at Me'ayan Zvi who is fortunate in having a mother living at Gal Ed. She works hard and was therefore delighted to learn that she was getting the last day of Passover, a Saturday, and the following Sunday, which was her birthday, as a special holiday to spend with her mother. On the Friday she walked to Zichron Yavov, the nearest Egged stop, in good time for the single

daily bus that goes to Gal Ed. When the bus was half an hour overdue she persuaded a man in the office to phone to Hadera and find out what had happened. The answer: there had been no passengers for Zichron, and the driver was cut off Gal Ed. The girl walked home to a ruined holiday. The mother spent two anxious days waiting for Gal Ed is not on the phone and it was already too late to send a telegram from Zichron. Service, gentlemen, service.

THE students of the Haifa Technical Institute have devised an original form of publicity for their grand fete on Wednesday. Three riderless donkeys trot round the streets on their own, bearing an inscription on their flanks "I am the donkey that isn't going to the Ball." The students claim that the animals are perfectly law-abiding, and even obey the traffic lights, and quite a crowd gathers to see them stop at the "red" sign. A more orthodox advertisement, showing a compass dancing a samba with a ruler, is considered a great success, and will be sent to an international poster exhibition.

A TOURIST who spent Independence Day in Jerusalem has written to us that it was not without interest to experience the great khamin in which we all sweltered from Friday, May 11, in the following Monday. He had not expected it to be quite so hot, but did not find himself seriously inconvenienced. He was surprised, though, to discover that his hotel bill for those three days, while carefully conforming to official rates, included an extra charge for central heating.

WE note that the "Daily Telegraph" reports from Cairo that the Egyptian Government has banned the latest Cecil B. De Mille film, "Samson and Delilah" (with Hedy Lamarr and Victor Mature) on the grounds that Delilah was "a paid spy of the Jews." The Danish states further that since Egypt does not recognize the existence of Israel, the showing of the film was considered undesirable. Another piece of intelligence from Egypt is that the Ministry of Justice there has lately acquired an



electron microscope, a delicate and costly piece of apparatus used for research in biology and physics. A representative of the manufacturers is keeping a careful eye on it, for he is of the opinion that there is nobody at the ministry who understands its use. It was ordered in a moment of extravagance, he thinks, by mistake for an ordinary microscope which might be used for the examination of evidence, by an official who felt that they might as well have the best and most expensive thing on the market.

This week's contributors are: V.E. v. Reale and R. Leichter, Jerusalem, and C.A.P. of Ma'ayan Zvi.

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